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AVENGED HIS OWN DEATH

A MORTALLY WOUNDED SCOUT MANAGED TO KILL NINE INDIANS.

He Knew the Red Man's Weakness and Prepared for It—A Startling Tale of Adventure in the Dangerous Apache Country—The Messenger's Story.

From Fort Abraham Lincoln to Fort Sully, both on the upper Missouri river, is a belt line of 160 miles but the distance as a rider has to make it is fully 200 miles. It is on record that the first dispatch passing between the two posts was carried in my pocket, and that at that time when hostile Indians almost besieged both forts. It was on this ride, and about forty miles above Sully, that a strange incident occurred. From Fort Union to Yankton, distance of 600 miles, the Missouri runs along a chain of mountains on the east, while on the west there is scarcely a hill to be found. While the route down the east bank is naturally more difficult, it is also more sheltered, and that is the route I took on the occasion referred to. While there were plenty of Indians in the mountains and in the mountain valleys, there were none of them on the plains, and my journey was considered such a forlorn hope that wagers were made at Fort Lincoln that I would never have heard of again.

ABNER JOHNSON'S MULE.

I had a muntjac which had traveled over more of the country than any man living, and in all matters pertaining to frontier life he was as well posted as four men out of five. Armed with a Winchester and revolver, and rather proud to be the one selected out of five scouts to make the trip, I left Fort Lincoln just at dusk one evening in July and proceeded five miles down the river before crossing over. A reconnoissance in force a day or two before had driven the hostiles back, but I might count on finding them within seven or eight miles. I had scarcely forded the river when a mule, which had evidently been in hiding, is a thicket near by, came forward with a low whinny, and appeared greatly pleased to see us.

A brief inspection proved that he belonged to a scout named Abner Johnson, who had been dispatched from Fort Lincoln to Fort Ransom, 150 miles to the east, ten or twelve days before. The saddle was in place, blanket, coffee pot and other articles secured as usual, and the bride was intact. I was satisfied that Johnson had been shot from the saddle. Nothing could have induced the mule to run away from him while alive. The animal, as I figured it, was making for the fort, and was about fording the stream when the noise of our passage alarmed him, and he hid himself to see whether it was friend or enemy. I sought to drive him into the water and on his way, but he was determined to accompany me, and, after finding him obstinate, I slipped the iron bit out of his mouth, that he might snatch at the grass and rode off with a clear follower.

I did not intend to travel far that night, the main object being to get beyond the hostile line and take an early start next morning. Up to the time of crossing the river my mustang's feet had been muffled with oest soap so that he could leave no trail. There had been no rain for two or three weeks, and no living Indian could have traced me. Once across the stream I removed the bags. I should leave a plain trail, but must therefore trust to luck and my own sagacity. It was a starlight night, and as I rode forward I routed up a deer or other wild game every fifty yards. This satisfied me that no Indians were near, and I continued my ride until midnight. By this time I was at least twenty miles below the fort, and I went into camp to wait for daylight. Going into camp consisted of unsaddling the two animals, rolling myself in a blanket and plumping down at the root of a cottonwood. I was asleep in five minutes, and when I opened my eyes it was daylight.

A HIGH OLD TIME.

The animals were close at hand, and each had his nose in the air and was scenting like a dog. I was hardly on my feet before I smelled fire. There was a light breeze blowing up the valley, and the camp fire was below me, or in the direction I proposed to go. I moved into the belt of timber and began to crawl forward for an observation, and after going about a quarter of a mile I saw the smoke. I waited five minutes before advancing nearer, but seeing no movement I crept forward. I saw the body of a white man lying on the ground under the tree. I knew it was by the dress, and now, thinking I had come upon a government scout or some white hunter, I rose and advanced into the camp. No man ever made a more appalling discovery. It was the body of Abner Johnson, dead and terribly mangled, and between him and the river, a distance of twenty feet, lay the dead bodies of nine Indian warriors.

While a girl was miffed to prove that they were dead, it took me some time to satisfy myself to the cause. I finally found a stone bottle holding about two quarts, which I remembered to have seen in Johnson's posse. It had contained whisky, but was now empty. The posture of the bodies was proof that every warrior had died of poison, but I did not know until a month later that Johnson fixed up the dose before leaving Fort Ransom on his return. He seemed to have a presentiment that he would be captured, and he bought two quarts of whisky and dosed it with strychnine, knowing that it would surely revenge him.

Johnson had evidently been driven out of his direct course. As I saw by scouting over the ground he was well in the lead of his nine pursuers when a chance shot from a rifle struck him in the right hip and tumbled him from his saddle. His mule had gone on, and the Indians had gone into camp to torture the wounded man. They had cut off his left ear, gashed his cheek, severed three or four toes and inflicted other cruelties, when the poison which they had imbibed in the whisky began to work.

There must have been a high old time among them for half an hour, during which interval the prisoner probably bled to death. Johnson's eyes were wide open, and if the eyes of the dead can reflect anything his surely reflected exultation. The ponies of the Indians were in a greasy gall a quarter of a mile away, and each was hobbled. It seemed an awful wicked thing to do, but I approached each one in turn and drove my knife to his heart. Then I gathered up the dead and blankets and started them into the river. I took the rifles from them, knives, wampum and a few pieces of the mule's harness and made up a load for the mule, and after covering Johnson's body with brush and stones to keep it from the vultures I went forward on my journey, which was completed without a further incident worth mentioning.—San Francisco Examiner.

"Kill Him Where He Is."

Charlotte Cushman used to relate an incident that happened in a theatre where she was performing. It seems that a man in the gallery made such a disturbance that the play could not proceed. Cries of "Throw him over" were from all parts of the house, and the noise became furious. All was tumultuous chaos until a sweet and gentle voice was heard in the pit exclaiming, "No, I pray you don't throw him over! I beg of you, dear friends, don't throw him over, but—kill him where he is!"

CONJURY IN THE KITCHEN.

How Some Restaurants Impose Upon the Principles of Economy.

Washingtonians who are in the habit of drawing their ideas of economy from long theoretical dissertations on that subject, or attempting with wizard-like adroitness to attain astonishing results in cooking from the manifold intricacies of a French chef's reminiscences, can find some striking bits of information from a bird's eye view of the kitchen of a hustling Washington restaurant when the city is filled with visitors. Indeed, there is a good deal to learn when "all is quiet along the Potomac," and the capital city is slowly moving on in the even tenor of its way. Take a seat at one of the slippery marble top tables, call for and cast an eye over the inspiring bill of fare placed on the cover, business like aid before you.

Here you see five kinds of soup done up in the newest and most stylish French arrangement: "Potage a la puree de pomme de terre," "potage au riz," "potage aux concombres aux coules poches," etc., etc. There are also on the list many kinds of fish, half a dozen assorted roasts, all kinds of vegetables known to agricultural science, any number of soups, dishes, pies, puddings and pastries to suit any fastidious palate.

Looking over the bill of fare with the waiters or bending attitudinally with a patronizing hauteur over your shoulder, one hand on the table, the other on the back of the chair, one, who did not know, would imagine that to prepare and keep this immense list of delicacies, or the materials subject to order, would require an extensive range, numerous cooks of high and low degree, plenty of room and space, and as much crockery as may be found in any one of our leading queensware establishments.

It is perfectly natural and excusable, therefore, to be surprised when this delusion is dispelled and the cold fact laid bare that the entire culinary department is usually no larger, if not much smaller, than many of the kitchens of small families in Washington, and that generally one cook, with an alleged dish washer or two, comprise the entire catering outfit.

Peep through the opening made by a broken slot in the swinging door or the slit punched in the timor honored screen, which are used for concealing the inner workings from the outer world. Here comes a waiter fighting and scrambling through his kind, yelling out: "One vegetable soup." See the Japanese juggler of edibles deftly slide the lid from a large boiler of clear soup made from the bones and scraps of beef, mutton, chicken, veal, etc. Whether these bones have been picked over by the customer at the tables in front or not is a question no one should insist upon being answered. This is a time when one must have a large bank account of blind faith to draw upon. Out of this boiler the chief secures the desired amount of clear soup and into it he pops in quick succession a little dab from each pot of a row of boiled vegetables. He gives this a vigorous stir, and presto! pour into the plate your vegetable soup.

Is it consonant with your wish? If so, he pours into this clear stock some brown thickening fluid and there you are. If macaroni, a pot of boiled macaroni is had, and he forms a few strings into the same clear stock, adds a bit of rice, some thickening and a handful of currants, and you have your curry. And so on.

See him wield that magic wand, which looks so much like the carving knife we all use at home. Roast lamb and roast mutton come from the same joint at its touch, or by the aid of a peculiar sauce and some jelly a slice of venison will lay before you. Veal is real, or it is chicken for salad, or turkey for fricassee, or rabbit for stew, or it is lamb for pie, just as he desires and the order demands. As for the matter of desserts the plum pudding and fruit cake are the same, except one is served hot with sauce and the other is cold. The boiled rice used for the curry or rice soup with milk, sugar and a little nutmeg becomes rice pudding instantly. Tapioca and sago come out of the same dish for furnishing all the improved concoctions of those two palatable articles.

Thus he goes ahead with cunning ingenuity, never at a loss to furnish promptly any dish on the bill of fare, no matter whether there is a particle of the desired article in store or not. There is one thing, however, among a few others, and a few only, which defuses his craftiness, and that is the boiled egg. When "a boiled" is called for, a boiled egg, pure and simple, is the only thing that will answer. No left-over-from-Easter, Chinese or painted wooden substitute can fill the bill. But then the yolk of an egg can impart to his greasy looking white butter a beautiful golden hue and enter into other magical combinations with him which go a great way toward extenuating its refusal to be imitated in a boiled capacity.—Washington Star.

New Postmen of the Air.

As swallows often fly through long distances at a very great height it follows that they are excellent pathfinders. It remains yet to be found out how they set out for their autumnal journey to the south, as they start at night, but it is supposed that the young birds are taught by the parents the direction in which to fly. It has, however, been noted recently ascertained that a single bird is able to find its way back from a very long distance. In the dancing room of a restauranteur in a village not far from Dusseldorf, a number of swallows have their nests on a rafter which runs across the room, under the ceiling. In September last three of the parent birds were taken from their nests and a gentleman, traveling to Berlin, took them by train and gave them their liberty at different stations. Each bird had a narrow red ribbon tied round one leg, but all three had by some means torn this off, and were consequently, not recognized immediately after their return. After two days, however, all the nests were examined and it was found that the wanderers had returned to them.—The Intelligence of Swallows.

His Lovely Innocence.

It had rained all the long, dreary day, and Little Lord Fauntleroy's golden curls were bedraggled and wet, and his nice collar hung limp down his slender shoulders, when he came home at 4:15 o'clock and tossed his school books at the cat which lay by the hearth.

"Grandpa," he said softly, as he came to where the old man was quietly sitting, smoking and thinking. "I thought all birds were of the female sex."

"They are, child, they are. Why do you make such an odd remark?"

"Because, grandpa, in looking over my geography lesson I came upon the Hebrews. Are they females, too? And if so, why are they called 'he'?" And the little lord peered into his grandpa's face with an anxious, eager look in his goblin blue eyes, which showed how great was his desire to be informed correctly.

"Go away, child, you weary me," said the old man. And little Lord Fauntleroy crept sadly away and did not smile again even once all the remainder of the day.—Albany Express.

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F. W. Hagerman.

Reception Committee.

W. Hastings, Ben. Peck,
W. H. Helman, R. V. Borden,
Jno. Richardson, C. L. Taylor.

Invitation Committee.

Members of Minnehaha Tribe.

Floor Director — P. H. Mulphy.

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DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. POWNING, Editor and Proprietor

A CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

The movement for a union of the five Republics of Central America is in the with political progress in the Western Hemisphere. It is in recognition of the principle that "in union there is strength." Split up into distinct States having separate and more or less antagonistic interests, peaceful relations between the Central American Republics has been preserved with no little difficulty, while the least favored of them have suffered in prosperity from the competition of the superior resources and advantages of the others. This more far-reaching statesman has long seen that in order to insure a vigorous development of all, as well as to secure a political influence that would be felt and to maintain peaceful relations, a union of the five Republics on a sound basis was necessary.

Such a plan had been periodically discussed many times since the division of Central America, but it remained for President Barrios, of Guatemala, to give the movement for union practical form and vitality. At the meeting of a diet composed of delegates from the five Republics last September the representatives of Guatemala were instructed to submit to that deliberative body a scheme of union which, while leaving unimpaired the sovereign rights of each of the States, should proclaim the Republic of Central America as a single political entity. This provisional compact received the approval of all the members of the diet, but it encountered a great deal of opposition from ambitious politicians who saw that such a union might interfere with the success of their personal aspirations. President Barrios was an especial object of distraction and a conspiracy was organized for his overthrow, but was promptly crushed and the leaders summarily punished. The discussion of the question of union has since been actively carried on and according to Washington dispatched the Central American delegates to the Pan-American Congress receiving assuring advices from their home Governments concerning the success of the movement.

The union of the five Central American Republics would be a consummation of great interest to the United States. It could not fail to very much simplify the problem of closer commercial relations with that portion of the hemisphere, and in the rapid development of Central America—which is reasonable to expect—would follow such a union—we should find a growing market there for our manufactures and such other of our products as the people should require. The movement still encounters opposition, but the advices indicate that this is growing feebler, and the best observers believe that when the question is finally submitted to the action of the people the plan of union will be overwhelmingly endorsed.

JUDGE BREWER.

David J. Brewer, the newly appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is about fifty years old and a native of Smyrna, Asia Minor. His father, Rev. Josiah Brewer, was a missionary to that country when the Justice was born, but returned to this country when David was three years old. He graduated from Yale College, by a strange coincidence, in the same class with Judge Brown, of Detroit, and John Mason Brown, of Kentucky, both of whom were prominently named in connection with the appointment. After many years of study of the law in New York, Brewer removed to Kansas, where he early took a prominent place in his profession. He served two terms of six years each on the bench of the Supreme Court of that State and had entered upon his third term when President Arthur appointed him Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, to succeed Geo. W. McCrary. Justice Brewer is a nephew of Justice Stephen J. Field, his mother having been a member of the famous Field family. His appointment is generally well received.

Much is being said and written of late about "the decline of patriotism." Because the noisy Fourth-of-July article is declining in favor it does not follow that the real thing slumbers. Nor is patriotism to be measured by the stinginess of rich men in such enterprises as the New York World's fair. It resides in the common people.

American inventors are not always appreciated at home. Lieutenants Driggs and Schreder, of the United States Navy, invented a rapid firing gun and sold it to English capitalists for six thousand dollars. This gun was rejected by our ordnance experts, but its utility was promptly recognized abroad.

Two Chicago judges have resigned seven thousand dollar positions to become drainage commissioners at four thousand a year. Evidently the perquisites that filter through Chicago drains possess a richer golden color than the salary indicates. The judges are not there for their health.

Chicago's efforts to enlist the solid South in her fight for the world's fair takes the form of ovations and receptions to distinguished leaders of the lost cause. Praise for the South has taken the place of abuse. Even the press is significantly silent on election outrages.

The disastrous fire in Boston is directly traceable to electric light wires. As an incendiary, electricity is a flaming success.

Terrible Explosion.

Special to the JOURNAL.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The boiler of Calhoun's gin, at Colfax, exploded this morning, killing six men and two women and wounding many others, all negroes.

RUNAWAY FREIGHT TRAIN.

A PREACHER FOR WHOM HEAVEN WOULD NOT BE GOOD ENOUGH.

A Government Detective Disgraces His Profession—Cloudburst At Redding.

A Novel Wreck.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 5.—A northbound freight train over the Atlantic Coast Line met with a novel accident here this morning about 11 o'clock. The grade where the accident occurred is very steep, and in order to prevent accidents to trains coming down this grade a monkey switch is kept open. This switch is guarded by a watchman, day and night, who manipulates it. When this switch is open it throws the train on a side-track. To-day while the northbound freight, consisting of 25 heavily loaded cars, was coming down this grade the engineer was unable to check the train, and the switch being open it was thrown on the side-track. The train rushed down the track at a fearful speed and on reaching Third street it collided with a freight car, which was driven through the wall of a large brick warehouse. The car went through the wall to the center of the building and badly frightened those within. The warehouse was badly damaged, and the locomotive, tender and a freight car loaded with oranges were completely wrecked. The total damage is about \$15,000.

A Preacher's Radical Talk.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Dr. Hollard, pastor of St. George's Episcopal Church in this city, whose pamphlet in which he attacked Democratic institutions and unfavorably compared the system of Government here to the English monarchy has not yet ceased to be a nine days' wonder, talked upon the subject of civil service from his pulpit today. He took occasion to bolster up the points made in his pamphlet, and startled his hearers by declaring that the United States was a despotism under boss rule, with a monarch misnamed as President, whose powers were almost absolute, and who was elected not by the people but by the bosses.

"This," he said, "is an open question, and many of us have not made up our minds that benevolent rulers removed from the influences of practical politics are not after all better than despots who the people think they choose, but who in reality are thrust upon the country by tricksters. The State," the doctor continues, "is a divine institution, and taxes should be paid as tithes. Reform cannot come from a people who resent reform nor from a church whose head is a foreign potentate."

A Low Trick.

AMERICUS, Ga., Dec. 5.—An unfortunate occurrence, involving one of the leading banks of this city, has just been made public. Some time since a suspicious \$10 bill was received by Cashier Windsor, who, having doubts of its genuineness, put it aside, giving instructions that on no account should it be paid out. By mistake some one gave out the bill among others in payment for cotton, but as soon as the fact was discovered it was promptly redeemed and put away. A day or two afterward a gentlemanly stranger was introduced to Windsor by a brother banker. In response to a question as to whether he had any counterfeit money on hand, Mr. Windsor readily produced the suspected bill. The tourist offered to purchase it for \$5. The tourist then developed into a Government detective, and Mr. Windsor was required to give a bond of \$500 for his appearance when wanted.

A Long Letter From the Chinese Minister to Secretary Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Chinese Minister has written a long letter to Secretary Blaine, protesting on behalf of his country against the law which restricts his countrymen from coming to the United States. He says it is not right treatment to be accorded to a friendly nation, and especially when citizens of the United States are freely allowed to enter China and enter into business. Therefore he desires to enter his country's emphatic protest and urge that the law be repealed. Inquiry at the State Department was answered by a statement that the letter had been received, but the officials decline to make public the contents, as it was diplomatic matter.

Telegraph Drowned.

WEAVERVILLE, Cal., Dec. 5.—Alfred Miller, clerk in the Union Hotel at this place and head line man for the Trinity & Shasta Telegraph Company, was drowned in the Trinity river this afternoon, while trying to ford it where the water had overflowed the approach to the bridge at Lawden ranch. His horse balked, reared and fell on him and he was so disabled that he drowned before assistance could reach him.

Cloudburst at Redding.

REDDING, Calif., Dec. 5.—A severe storm, accompanied by a cloudburst and lightning, prevailed here last night. One house was struck by lightning and slightly damaged. Seventy feet of railroad was washed out, causing serious delay to trains.

Our Glorious Jury System.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The jury in the second trial of Ho Wah Ching, the Chinaman charged with the murder of Fung Hoy on July 23, was discharged to-day, being unable agree on a verdict.

WINDOM ON SILVER.

He Makes Some Roundabout Suggestions Which Will Not Meet a Storm of Enthusiasm in the West.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In his annual report Secretary of the Treasury Windom discusses the silver question at great length, and makes the following recommendations in place of the various proposed plans as to the increased or free coining of silver dollars:

Issue Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver when deposited, payable on demand, in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value at the date of presentation the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver or in gold, at the option of the Government, or in silver dollars, at the option of the holder, and repeal the compulsory features of the present Coinage Act.

The proposition is briefly this: To open the Mints or the United States to the free deposit of silver, the market value of the same not to exceed \$1 for 4½ grains of standard silver at the time of deposit, to be paid in Treasury notes; said notes to be redeemable in the quantity of silver which could be purchased by the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the time presented for payment, or in gold, at the option of the Government, and to be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received they may be reissued, and such notes, when held by any National Banking Association shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve.

The Secretary of the Treasury should have discretionary power to suspend temporarily the receipts of silver bullion for payment in notes, when necessary, to protect the Government against combinations formed for the purpose of giving an arbitrary and fictitious price to silver.

Major Powell stated that about one-half of the lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, are arid. Of 1,000,000,000 acres of these lands about 6,000,000 are under cultivation by irrigation, and about 120,000,000 can be rendered arable by that method.

He estimates that the construction of the necessary works will cost at the rate of \$10 an acre. Assuming that 100,000,000 acres are to be redeemed it will aggregate \$1,000,000,000.

He holds that water should be taken at points where it will do the most good. This point is where the stream turns from a rushing, crystal mountain torrent into a lowland stream. If taken above that point it would be very chilly. The atmosphere of a high altitude would make it less useful in the production of crops. If taken below that point the waters would be too much wasted and evaporated on the way.

He estimated the aggregate value of the waters in the Arkansas, Upper Missouri, Colorado, Rio Grande and Columbia Rivers at \$5,000,000,000. The forests at the headwaters of these rivers should be preserved, and provision should be made for controlling and protecting the large body of pasture lands not suitable for cultivation.

Killed in Self-Defense.

Special to the JOURNAL.

NOGALES, A. T., Dec. 5.—Frank Lamont, County Road Overseer, was shot and instantly killed to-day by James Finley, at Henshaw mining camp near here.

The man had some words in regard to road taxes, when Lamont made a move as if to draw a weapon. Finley pulled his revolver and fired four shots into Lamont.

Finley is a prominent mining man of Arizona, being owner of the Hermonia mine and mill at Henshaw. He is well-known all over the coast, having been at one time a large mine owner in Nevada and California.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

A Good Bill.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Rusk has received a report from the Agricultural Experiment Station of Southeast Kansas announcing that it has been demonstrated that lands in the West can be made productive with the aid of irrigation. Experiments have proved that desert land, unirrigated, will produce plentiful supplies of grasses and forage plants, and it is believed wheat, corn and potatoe will grow equally well.

Ground was pulverized to make a bed for holding fallen rain, and the planted surface was covered, after sowing the first crop, with matting straw to keep the loan from blowing away. Subsequent crops will require no straw, as the matted roots will keep the dry earth from being blown away by high winds.

A Bold Fraud.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—A man giving the name of Charles Blasius was arrested in a broker's office, this afternoon, where he had presented a certificate for forty shares of the Hawaiian Commercial Company's stock and asked to have the same sold. The stock was indorsed by F. R. Wood, and as the latter had reported some time ago that he had lost forty shares of this stock, the man was arrested. As the officers were taking him to the station he broke away from them and ran down Sacramento street. The officers gave chase, and fired a number of shots in the air, and the man was finally captured.

A Defaulting Cashier.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Edward Slocott, cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, has fled, carrying off \$79,000 of the funds entrusted to his care.

A number of Representatives were in the habit of keeping individual deposits with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and their losses, when ascertained, may swell the total considerably. What concerns members of the House most deeply is whether, in giving signed certificates to the Sergeant-at-Arms on which he obtained money from the Treasury, they have not released the Government from liability for their salaries.

Merited Rebuke.

Special to the JOURNAL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—The Coroner's jury in the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Tribune building fire decide that the owners of the Tribune building, if not legally responsible, are morally culpable for the loss of life. It finds the fire originated from causes unknown.

European Blizzard.

Special to the JOURNAL.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—Five persons perished in a snow storm which prevailed at Wang, Hungary, last night.

POWELL ON IRRIGATION.

A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE SAMOAN DISASTER.

Former Nevadan Kills a Man in Arizona—Sentences Commuted.

Special to the JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Major J. W. Powell, of the U. S. Geodetic Survey, read a paper before the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon on irrigation and lands of the West.

He proposed that all the arid lands be divided into drainage sections according to the natural watersheds; that irrigation canals and reservoirs in each be constructed by the people therein, the money to be raised by the issuance of bonds, and that the only part which the General Government should take in the matter is the passage of laws to regulate the manner of procedure and the distribution of water.

Major Powell stated that about one-half of the lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, are arid. Of 1,000,000,000 acres of these lands about 6,000,000 are now under cultivation by irrigation, and about 120,000,000 can be rendered arable by that method.

A sugar mill at Swolebowies, Austria, collapsed yesterday. Eight persons were killed.

Two guests lost their lives by the burning of a hotel at East Lawns, Mich., yesterday.

Three men were killed and many wounded in a free fight at a circus in North Carolina yesterday.

Yesterday was the most active day's business in grain charter in the history of the port of Baltimore.

A train was thrown from the track at Soran, Germany, yesterday, and three persons killed and many wounded.

The British ship King Robert, from Glasgow, August 3d, for San Francisco, was burned off Cape Horn yesterday.

Harry Carlton, alias "Handsome Harry," the murderer of Policeman Drennan, was hanged at New York yesterday.

A movement is on foot to form a straw and raw paper trust for the purpose of restricting the production and advancing prices.

The President to-day sent to the Senate several hundred nominations of persons appointed to office during the recess of Congress.

Senator Bland says he cannot understand the President's position toward silver because the President does not understand his own position.

Mrs. Olive E. Friend, Mrs. Emily Howard, Orrin A. Halstead and George Halstead, the remaining electric sugar swindlers, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

Notice of the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Ingalls introduced a bill in the Senate to aid and secure the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

It provides for the appointment by the President of a Commission consisting of two members from each State and one from each Territory, for the extension of an invitation to all American Nations and States and to European Powers to participate.

The Commission is to decide on the site for the exposition and to purchase the ground, not less than 300 acres.

The President shall appropriate the land for the buildings of various countries, each one to select its own style of architecture.

The appropriation for the purchase of the ground is fixed at \$6,000,000; for grading and clearing, \$1,500,000; for buildings, \$500,000; for incidental expenses, \$1,000,000; total, \$8,000,000.

Unfortunate Emin.

Special to the JOURNAL.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Zanzibar announces that Emin Pasha has met with a probably fatal accident. Being near-sighted, he walked out of a window by mistake and fell on his head, fracturing his skull. He now lies at Ebangamoye in a critical condition.

Official Return.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5.—The official canvas of the Iowa vote gives Boies (Dem.) for Governor, 180,111; Hutchinson (Rep.), 173,583. Boies' plurality, 6,528. The remainder of the Democratic ticket was defeated.

And be convinced that you can get more real value for your money than you can get in any other house in the State. The stock consists of

Men's fine Prince Alberts, Three-button Cutaways, Fine Frocks, Sacks, Chinchilla Coats and Vests, Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats. In Underwear I have the best and finest brands in the country. A full line of the California Hosier Co.'s goods.

Marysville and Oregon Flannels, Silk and Vicuna Underwear, Silk Shirts in Stripes and Plaids, handsome designs. Cuffs, Collars and the finest assortment of fine neck wear that has ever been exposed for sale; also Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers. Gloves in all grades and styles, lined and unlined. The largest and finest Assortment of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12½ CENTS PER WEEK.

BREVITIES.

Read Breuer's new advertisement.
G. W. De La Maty is visiting Reno
friends.
Virginia City had its first snowstorm
Wednesday.

The Reno Guard will give a grand ball
on New Year's Eve.

Alexander & Wilson drove in 125 beef
cattle from Surprise valley yesterday.

A deserving boy or girl can find a good
home by reading the 50-cent column.

Our ranchers find a ready market for
their butter, eggs, etc., on the Comstock.

Bright new silver dollars, just issued
from the Carson Mint, are in general cir-
culation.

The trial of Benjamin Jenkins, for the
murder of his wife, will begin in Virginia
February 17.

The exterior carpentering on the Baptist
Church is finished and the building will
soon be completed.

Judge Leonard's first office in this State
was that of District Attorney of Humboldt
county, to which he was elected at the
first election ever held in Nevada.

The Tascavara Times-Review of Decem-
ber 23 says: George J. Smith left on this
morning's Elko stage with 1,275 pounds of
high-grade ore from the Elko mine, which
he will take to Reno for reduction.

Pertinent Remarks.

The Enterprise thus pays its respects to
President Harrison and Secretary Windom:

Congressman Bartine, of this State, last
Sunday had an interview with President
Harrison on the lead smuggling business.
It is said: "The President showed him-
self very favorably disposed toward the
lead-producing States, and admitted the
justice of the complaints made by repre-
sentatives of those States over Mexican and
Canadian competition." Alas! he could only
say that he was "favorably disposed,"
for he has a partner who is running all
this sort of a thing, and—
and the name of
that partner is "Levi."

Windom's plan for getting rid of the
"silver pestilence" of which there is so
great a dread in the Atlantic States—now
that he is partially delivered of it—appears
to be a many headed monster. It is prob-
ably an abortion. It has about it no look
of vitality. Besides its several gargon
heads, it seems to have a number of tails.
It looks suspiciously like a Wall street octo-
topus; however, it may be only a sort of
inconuous "Pasha of Many Tales." The
telegraph informs us that there is "more to
come." Having had a glimpse of the un-
wholesome features of the banthng, we can
readily imagine what the after-birth will be.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken
of your rest by a sick child suffering and
crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so,
send at once and get a bottle of Mrs.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's
Teething. Its value is incalculable. It
will relieve the poor little sufferer imm-
ediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there
is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery
and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and
bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums,
reduces inflammation, and gives tone and
energy to the whole system. Mrs. Wins-
low's Soothing Syrup for Children Teeth-
ing is pleasant to the taste, and in the
prescription of one of the oldest and best
female nurses and physicians in the
United States, and is for sale by all drug-
ists throughout the world. Price 25 cents
bottle. 21-oz. fl. oz.

The Comm.

A writer stigmatizes the "—" as the
scimitar with which the compositor slashes
the heart of the aspiring writer, and says:
"There is more unconscious humor to in all
the remainder of the printer's case," and
instances the mention in a contemporary
of the purchase by a liveryman of a "horse
suitable for a lady with a long tail," and a
Southern newspaper that announced the
erection of a beautiful monument over the
grave of a gentleman "who was shot as a
tribute of respect by his brother."

The Ruby Strike.

The Austin Reville learned that the boys
at the Ruby mine have struck a ledge in
the veins from the 450 level that sparkles
with the red genuine article from which
bullion is made. They have found the
Fortuna ledge east of the big break, which
has never been tapped that far east since
the camp has been founded, and is a fine
stroke of good fortune to Tom Brennan,
Tom Carney and the two Farley brothers.

Encouraging Outlook.

T. D. Parkinson, of the Nevada Land
and Cattle Company, tells the Silver State
that the outlook is very bright on the
ranges of the Northeastern Humboldt.
The ground is wet enough to insure good
grass next Spring. The weather is mild
and moist, and grass has started growing
in the foothills and valleys. It has rained
much more north of the Humboldt in this
county than it has along the river.

Notice.

On and after July 19, 1889, George
Becker, proprietor of the Reno Soda and
Bottling works, will sell and deliver in
Reno:

Soda, cream and lemon, per doz. \$ 50
Sarsaparilla, per doz. 75
Ginger ale, per doz. 75
Sarsaparilla or Iroquois, per doz. 50
Pacific bottled beer, per case. 3 50

Fredricksburg San Jose beer, per case. 3 50

When Baby was sick,

We gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child,

She cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss,

She clung to Castoria.

When she had Children,

She gave them Castoria.

WHAT ON EARTH?

Is the reason people will not, can not or do
not see any difference in cheap necessities put up by
Cheap John houses or irresponsible parties of
enormous profits, rather than the fact that in giving
universal satisfaction at social prices? No
medicine in the world is giving such unparalleled
satisfaction for purifying the blood as BLOOD
CLOTH, BLOOD CLOTH, BLOOD CLOTH, MAKER
and every bottle that does not do it will
cost you nothing.

OSBURN & SHOEMAKER, Druggists.

RELIGIOUS LEGISLATION.

MUSICAL MOSES.

A Company of Genuine Negro Minstrels
to Appear in Reno.

A PLEA FOR NATIONAL LAWS
FOUNDED ON BIBLICAL
PRECEPTS.

Some Fine Distinctions Between Religious
Laws and Those on Our Statute Books.

The Blair Sunday bill and religious edu-
cation amendment were smothered in the
last Congress, but they will certainly be
resuscitated in some form early in the next
session. There will be but a short respite,

in which the people may acquaint themselves
with the religious and constitutional
questions at issue.

In the discussion of the subject it is be-
tween the moral law, the divine institution,
and the civil law, the human institution,
that the discrimination should be made
and where the distinction exists. The intent
of religious legislation is declared in the
language of its defenders to be the suppression
of immorality." In this they confound the
immorality which is sin against God with
that immorality which is crime against
man.

To rob and to murder is immoral and
sinful, but besides being immoral, murder
and robbery are crimes which the civil law
takes cognizance of for the protection of
society. The murderous thoughts which
exist before, and leads to, the taking of
human life, is immoral, a breaking of the
moral law; the covetousness which impels
the thief is immoral, but can the statute
law, man's civil law, take notice of these
impulses of the heart? When does the in-
fraction of the moral law come within the
jurisdiction of the moral law? Clearly
when the sinful impulse has become an
overt act, which works injury or injustice
to the criminal's neighbor, and then, mani-
festly, the civil law only steps in for the
protection of the neighbor, and by the
necessity of the case cannot usurp the
place of the Eternal Judge and law-giver
and mete out and administer to the iniquities
the due and final penalty of his deeds.

The watchword of the religious legislation
is "Christ the ruler of the world," but
Christ said: "The man that looketh upon
a woman to lust after her hath committed
adultery with her already in his heart." Adultery
is punishable by imprisonment. If then Christ is ruler and there is no
distinction between civil and moral law, who
will build penitentiaries to hold the criminal
and, from whence shall Judge and
jury be drawn to decide these cases. "Let
him that is without sin cast the first stone."

The civil law cannot consider the immorality
until by the overt criminality it becomes a
civil crime. Where then does the civil law
have concurrent jurisdiction with the Al-
mighty in legislating upon the ruler of
conduct contained in "Thou shalt have no
other Gods before me," "Thou shalt not
take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," or, "Remember the Sabbath Day to
keep it holy," or, "Honor thy father and thy
mother," or, "Thou shalt not covet." Here
is the distinction between the moral
and the civil law.

The promoters of this religious legislation
are in the habit of declaring that "we
need moral laws." Can it be possible
that the moral of the ten commandments
has become inadequate for the moral
government of this enlightened Christian
age? Have the American people become
so inflated with self-importance as to be-
lieve that they can amend, supplement
and improve the eternal moral law of the
omnipotent and omniscient Jehovah, and
so like Constantine the Great make them-
selves co-legislators with Him?

Throughout all the thought and literature
of the so-called National Reform party
and the promoters of the Sunday movement
there is an inextricable confusion be-
tween the religious and legal, moral and
civil views, of the subject; the religious as
to which day is the Sabbath—God's Sab-
bath or Constantine's Sunday—and the
legal and religious question in the supposi-
tion that the religious observance of
the day is a proper subject of legislation
and legal enforcement. The point as to
the day, or any day, is not necessarily
within the scope of this discussion at all,
and it is an interesting line of thought
for the candid thinker to mark the reasons
for its continual introduction. The true
issue is "religious legislation" in the ab-
stract, without reference to any particular
belief, creed or dogma. All well-informed
and thoughtful persons know what the
history of such legislation has been, and
that human nature is so constant a factor
that we cannot expect much different
results from similar conditions in whatever
land or age they may arise.

Let no one think this matter of light
importance. Study it. The injunction of
the Apostle Paul to Timothy, "Study to
show thyself approved unto God, rightly
dividing the word of truth," is peculiarly
apt in the consideration of this issue, and
combines practical, political and religious
sense in a high degree. The question
itself is as broad as the principles of re-
ligious liberty and as deep as the founda-
tion of civil government.

W. H. MCKEE.

A Good Appointment.

Hon. Thomas Fitch has been elected a
member of the Executive Committee on
Mines and one of the Vice Presidents of
the National Silver Convention. The
duties of his position will take him to
Washington for several weeks, until the
National Silver League shall be in working
order. It is a good appointment.

Excellent, reliable and economical are the
stoves and ranges sold by Lange & Schmitt.
Every house and store should have them.
Call and inspect before purchasing.

MAHOGANY, OAK OR PINE WOOD
DELIVERED PROMPTLY.
By Leaving Orders with J. M. FULTON,
N. & C. B. B. Depot.

WOOD FOR SALE.

Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
BUCKEYE AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF MACHINE EXTRAS A
Specialty.
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.
Agent for Empire Mower.
Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

I. FREDRICK.

I. FREDRICK,
THE LEADING JEWELER OF RENO

Announces to the Public that he has the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK
OFDIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE

Everbrought to Reno. Everything purchased is engraved
FREE OF CHARGE, and all goods guaranteed to be as
represented.

Before purchasing your HOLIDAY GIFTS call and
inspect my large and elegant stock and get my prices.

JEWELRY MANUFACTURED.

Watch-Repairing in All Its Branches.

I. FREDRICK,
Virginia Street - - - Reno, Nevada.

FOLSOM & WELLS.

L. D. FOLSOM.

FOLSOM & WELLS.

In Masonic Building, corner Sierra St. and Commercial Row,
Keeps Everything in the Line of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

They Sell at Bedrock Prices and Guarantee Satisfaction.

Their Stock is Second to None in Either Quality or Assortment.

GIVE THEM A CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

F. LEVY & BRO.

RENO'S ATTRACTION,

F. LEVY & BRO.'S

Dry Goods, Cloak and Carpet Store.

LARGEST STOCK,
FINEST GOODS,
LOWEST PRICES.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

NEVADA CASH STORE.

Nevada Cash Dry Goods and Carpet Store

FORETHOUGHT — It is always well to bear in mind that
"A dollar saved is a dollar made." For this purpose we
are offering at extraordinary low prices the following
articles:

Children's All-wool Cloaks, - - - \$2.50.
Misses' All-Wool Cloaks - - - \$3.50.
Ladies' All-Wool Cloaks, - - - \$5.00.

SEALETTE JACKETS and COATS are offered at Eastern prices.
BLANKETS, SHAWLS and FLANNELS, special inducements.
OUR DRESS GOODS of the latest styles positively compete with San Francisco.
OUR FANCY GOODS stock is fully assured.
OUR WOOLEN HOSE Department is newly restocked and we are able to suit
all demands.

CARPETS, LINOLEUM and OILCLOTHS have been replenished with new
and handsome patterns of all grades of goods.

An inspection of our establishment, to convince purchasers
of the above statements, is respectfully solicited.

S. EMRICH, of the

Nevada Cash Dry Goods and Carpet Store

H. J. THYES.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

Sole Agent for the State of Nevada for Schmidt & Co.'s Sarsaparilla and

Iron Water, from Stockton, Cal.

And Idaho Mineral Water and Ginger Ale from Idaho Soda Springs.

I also handle Sierra Beer from Boca, Cal., exclusively. Trade and Families supplied

Good delivered free of charge in town.

FIRST-CLASS SIDEBOARD.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

W. O. H. MARTIN,
DEALER IN

Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire,

Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

BUCKEYE AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF MACHINE EXTRAS A

Specialty.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.

Agent for Empire Mower.

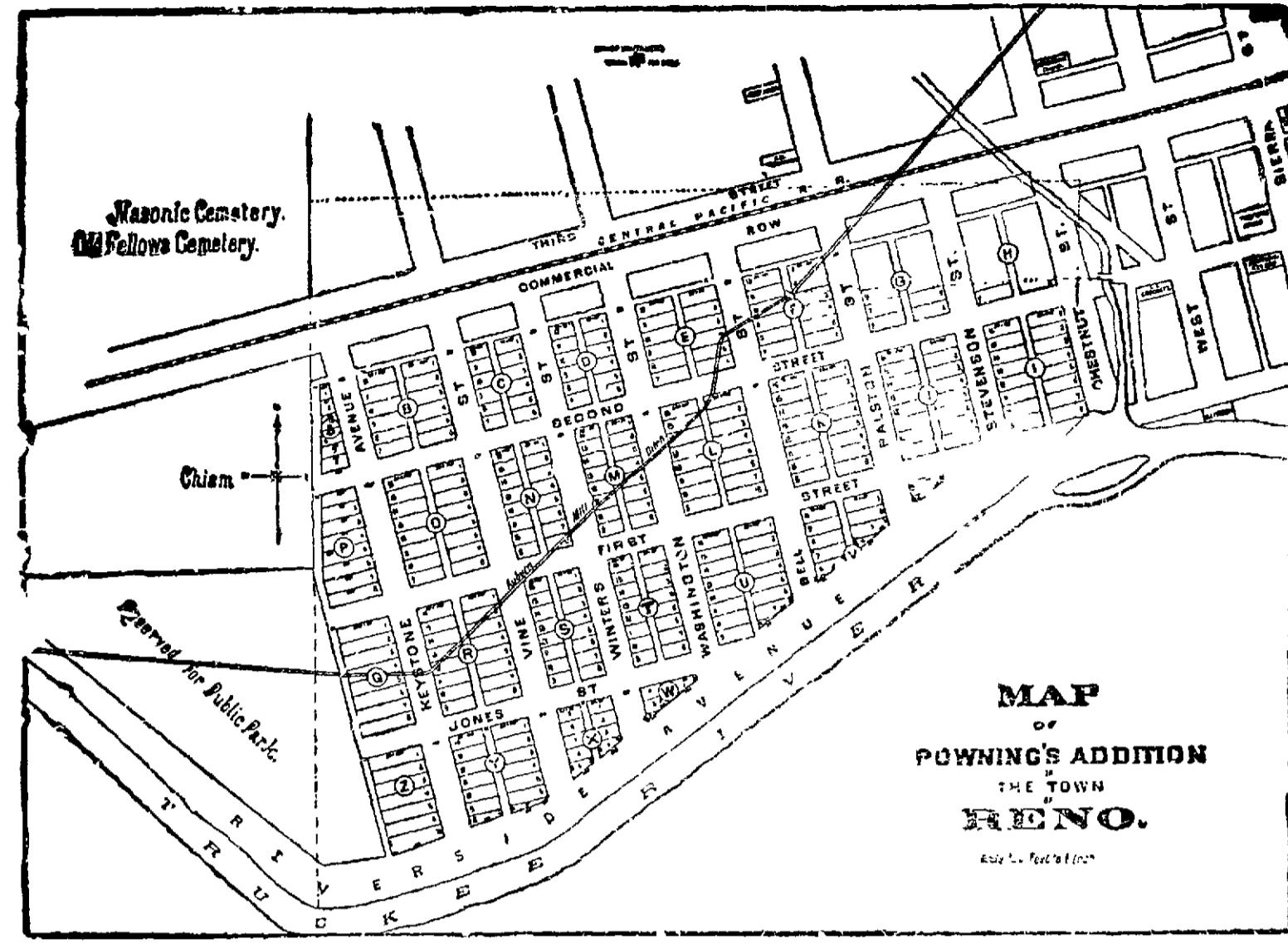
Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE.

PALACE

Dry Goods and Carpet House.

Ladies' 8-Button Length Mousquetaire Dressed Kid Gloves
\$1 a pair



250 Beautiful Lots For Sale!

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT AND A HOME.

THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO.

Facing the Truckee -The Aristocratic Avenue Riverside Driveway-Splendid Sewerage-Healthy Location and Safe From Fire.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is more safe from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 50x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before Buying Elsewhere Parties will do Well to Look at These Lots.



RENO

Is the Railroad Center of Nevada.

RENO!

Is the Educational Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Healthiest Town in Nevada.

RENO

Is Great, and Alfalfa is King!

The Safest Investment

IN THE STATE

RENO PROPERTY

Is the Cheapest on the Coast in comparison with that of other cities.



Has 5,000 Population and is

Growing Rapidly,

The Loveliest Town.

The Wealthiest Town!

The Healthiest Town!

RENO

Is Supported by the Richest

Farming Country of Nevada,

Northern California and South-

Oregon.

RENO

Reno's geographical position is excellent. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, only 154 miles from Sacramento, and 244 miles from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad running south, and of the Nevada and California Railroad running north. It has two Flouring Mills, Planting Mills, three Nurseries, a Soap Factory, Reduction Works, and other industries. A great Woolen Mill and a Sash, Door, Blind and Box Factory, are about to be established.

Reno has the Bank of Nevada with \$300,000 capital, and the First National Bank with \$200,000 capital. It has two fine papers in the DAILY and WEEKLY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL and the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

Reno is the natural home of the Alfalfa, and therefore the great cattle headquarters of the State. Here are fed the prime beef for the California market. Reno potatoes are the best in the world, and she also excels in Strawberries and the small fruits. Reno Wheat took the first prize at the great New Orleans Exposition.

The State Fair is always held at Reno.

Reno is the County Seat of Washoe County, the wealthiest county in Nevada.

TAX LIST.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

ALL OF

TAX LIST.

TAX LIST.

SW quarter of

NW quarter of

All of

All of

NE quarter of

All of